GALACTIA SMALLII: A NEW NAME FOR *G. PROSTRATA* SMALL

ALAN HERNDON

When Small published his *Galactia prostrata* (Manual of the South-eastern Flora, 1933) he was either unaware of or considered irrelevant the earlier use of the name by Bentham (1838). In either case, his name is a later homonym and unavailable for use. This was discovered by Dr. Hollis J. Rogers during his study of *Galactia* in America (unpublished PhD dissertation, Duke University, 1949). He proposed the name *G. smallii* as a replacement for the name *G. prostrata* Small, but the proposal was never effectively published and the older, incorrect name has persisted (in Long & Lakela, 1971).

To set the record straight, I propose the following name change with the kind permission of Dr. Rogers:

Galactia smallii H. J. Rogers ex Herndon *nom. nov.*

Galactia prostrata Small, Manual of the Southeastern Flora, pp. 719 and 1505, 1933 (not Bentham 1838). TYPE: for flowers, *Small 8633* (NY); for fruit, *Small, Mosier and Small 6453* (NY).

Galactia smallii, G. pinetorum Small and *G. floridana* T&G form a natural group of species in South Florida. They are all perennial herbs with numerous trailing stems (which may twine at the tip) radiating from large woody taproots and with relatively large flowers (calyx 6–8 mm long, standard and keel 1–1.5 cm long). In addition, all of these species grow in pineland habitats and have similar phenology (flowering normally in spring and early summer). *G. floridana* is usually found in lower, wetter pinelands, while *G. smallii* and *G. pinetorum* are restricted to more elevated locations. They may be separated by characters of stem and leaf pubescence as given in the following key.

1. Stem pubescence strigose, retrorse-appressed, thin. Upper leaflet surface glabrous. ..... *G. pinetorum*
1. Stem pubescence ascending or spreading-sericeous. Upper leaflet surface pubescent or puberulent. ..... 2.
2. Upper leaf surface puberulent (hairs 0.1–0.2 mm long). Hairs on stem less than 0.5 mm long. .... *G. smallii*

2. Upper leaf surface densely pubescent (hairs 0.4–1 mm long). Hairs on stem greater than 0.5 mm long. . . . . *G. floridana*

There seems to be some intergrading between *Galactia smallii* and *G. floridana* as described above, but their appearance in the field is strikingly distinct. *G. floridana* has conspicuously sericeous pubescence covering stem and leaves but the pubescence of *G. smallii* leaves is not apparent without close inspection. Until this problem can be studied in detail with more adequate material, it seems best to leave the species as they stand.

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16145 SW 105TH AVENUE
PERRINE, FLORIDA 33157